PUBLIC SALE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1916.

I will sell to the highest bidder at my farm on the Lancaster and Crab Or-

chard pike, known as the George

Evans farm, all of my Farm Tools,

FARM TOOLS-6 two-horse Wag-

ons; I new Deering mower; I new

rake; I new sweep rake; I binder; I

steel roller; I wheat drill; I manure

spreader; 1 two-row corn planter; 2

three-horse Avery riding plows; 2 two-

horse walking plows; I section harrows;

4 riding cultivators; 2 disc or cutting

harrows, and a lot of other small tools

Several sets of harness, bridles and

LIVE STOCK-I four-year-old com-

bined mare; 2 yearling mules; 2 two-

year-old mules; 1 medium sized four-

year-old mule; I medium sized three-

year-old mule, 5 large heavy work

CATTLE - Several cows and calves;

25 nice heifers, 500 to 800 pounds; sev-

eral two-year old Steers and a nice lot

SHEEP-200 head of young Weath-

HOGS-Will sell 10 registered Duroc

boars, last Spring farrow, sired by

Defenders Ohio Chief, Champion Pals

Premier, Kentucky's Fancy Colonel,

Finch's Defender. The dams of these

boars are daughters of Defender. The

Professor and Fancy Colonel. Here is

your chance to get a real high-class,

Terms made known on day of sale.

Lunch served at noon. Remember this

PAUL FINCH,

Cols. I. M. Dunn and John B. Din

Crab Orchard, Ky. R. F. D. 2.

sale starts promptly at 10 A. M.

ers, fine feeders; a lot of stock ewes.

Mules, Cattle and Hogs.

other Gear.

mules, 4 to 8 year old.

bred in the purple boar,

widdle, Auctioneer.

of yearling steers.

# STUMPING TOURS HAVE PLAYED A GREAT

This Feature of Politics Had Its Origin In "Ballyhoo," When Candidates Indulged In Personal Attacks on Each Other.

TUMPING tours," as we have come to call them, when they are undertaken by presidential randidates, appeal to Americans as does no other political display during the exciting days that preced a nation wide election. It is possibly because such a tour brings the man who will be president in closer personal proximity to us than he may ever be after he has once been invested with the highest office within the gift

of the nation. At the present moment Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, is stumping the country. It was announced, but later denied, that President Wilson would deliver addresses in various cities throughout the country be fore election day.

We read of Mr. Hughes donning overalls and descending into mines to greet dirt begrimed men of toll who could not spare the moments to ascend to the surface to greet him. Again, we see photographs of this man who were says T. F. Hesley in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. We do not wonder at son.

PAIGNER.

mand that issues be placed fairly be-

fore us in person by the man who

Before Mr. Hughes took the stump

the press of the country predicted a campaign and a series of debates be-

tween Mr. Hughes and President Wil-

son which for rhetorical accuracy, en-

lightened thought, beauty and facility

those rare gifts which would make this

Invective In the Dust Bin.

ical writers of all shades of partisar

belief devoted columns to what they

frankly declared was "guff" and "ballyhoo." It is not unlikely that we

shall find that the stumping tour had

its origin in "guff" and "ballyhoo" as

expressed in personal attacks, abuse

and recriminations, features which

played prominent parts in the early

campaigns. Fortunately this has dis

appeared. The campaign of today is

a clear cut business proposition, car-ried on with a desire to enlighten the

people as to the merits of party issues and party management. Criticism, it

is true, plays a prominent part, as it should.

Adams-Jefferson Contest.

The first and second elections of

Washington, as the nation is proud to

acknowledge, were virtually unant-

contest which developed that unsavory feature of political contests which

marked the campaigns of so many

succeeding generations, for undoubt

edly it was the most defamatory cam-

paign ever known. Jefferson was

soundly denounced as an unscrupious demagogue and Adams as a regal

despot, opposed to every principle of

democratic government. There was an echo of this acrimonious bickering in

the Jefferson Adams Burr contest in

1800-1801. Charges and countercharges

and such abuse as would scarcely be

tolerated now marked the fight, which

culminated in an open breach between

Burr and Jefferson and marked the

First Quarter of Century.

The battles from 1800 for a quarter of a century, which gave the succes-

sion of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, marked the reaction from federal au-

thority and the rise of democratic im-

popularity and power.

ning of the former's decline in

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During the recent conventions polit

literature. Both men have

PART IN OUR POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS General Harrison Was First Candidate For Presidency to Undertake Long Speak-

> ing Tour-Bryan's Unexampled Campaigns. -----pulses in the republic. In fact, with the re-election of Mouroe in 1820 the Federal party was a dead issue. The succeeding fight participated in by J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Crawford and

their votes, particularly Massachusetts and Virginia. The Jackson-Adams and Jackson-Clay contests in 1828 and 1832 introduced the national convention. The first such convention was held in Phil-

Clay was in reality no contest at all. Some of the states did not poll half

adelphia in September, 1830. These fights were of unusual violence and bitter defamation, doubtless aggravated by the personal enmity which existed between Jackson and Clay's friends, and they were Clay. fought vallantly for him, using what weapons they could find, but Jackson was so strongly intrenched in the popularity of the masses that

his victory was an easy one. The Whig party was born during Van Buren-Harrison struggle in 1836. It gradually absorbed the Nathe ermine addressing a congregation tional Republicans, Federalists and from a log platform in a small town, anti-Masons and all the other forms of opposition that had fought Jack The party was strongly in

AN AUDIENCE.

An Unusual Campaign.

Now comes the first campaign which sees at least one of the candidates on

the stump. The Harrison-Van Buren contest of 1840 is particularly of inter-

est to students of American politics because it gave birth to the Abolition

party, the cornerstone of the Repub-

lican party. It was born at Warsaw,

1839, and it nominated James G. Bir-

ney of New York for president and

Thomas Earle of Pennsylvania for

Developed the Spellbinder.

As a large portion of the Democratic

party were opposed to Van Buren, only

William H. Harrison of Ohio was his opponent, with John Tyler of Virginia

his running mate. It was the first

national campaign in which the masses

The campaign resulted in the over

whelming defeat of Van Buren, a re

suit which was credited at the time to

self, who took to the stump to defend himself against accusations that he

was a mere puppet in the bands of powerful political lenders. This, as

far as can be learned without ex-

haustive research, was the first time

a candidate personally undertook a

impaired his health that he died little

more than a month after bis inaugu

Scott's Speaking Tour.

The next record which can be fou

of a candidate facing the people is that of the campaign speeches of General Scott, the Whig candidate, in 1852. He

was opposed by Franklin Pierce, and, aithough he had great faith in his own election, he stood virtually alone. Against the advice of his friends he

arranged a speaking tour and deliver

The canvass of 1856 gave the nation

its first Pennsylvanian as president. James Buchanan. In that campaign

the Republican party took its place as a national organization. It was in Cincinnati, on June 2, that Buchanan

was nominated. Everything indicated his election, for the Republican party was not at that time considered strong enough to unite the American and con-

servative Whig elements. It held its

long speaking tour.

the efforts of General Harrison !

county, N. Y., in December,

carrely have been successful.

first convention in Philadelphia in 1856 and nominated Fremont for pres

Millard Fillmore became the nomine of the American or Know Nothing party, and the resulting campaign was one of the most desperately fought of any. There is no record that Buchapar ok the stump.

Lincoln took no prominent individunt part in his battle against Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell in 1860, but Douglas undertook a speaking tour which covered the entire south and west, and he even spake at various places in New York and in other east ern states. Following Lincoln's renomination in 1864 the victories of Sher-man and Sheridan caused a tidal wave which overwhelmed McClellan, rendering him the worst defeated candidate in history.

Grant a Strong Speaker.

Grant delivered public speeches, prof ably for the first time in his eventful life, in support of Garfield. Grant was undoubtedly the first ex-president publicly to advocate the selection of another man. There is no record of the records which state his speeches were

strong and effective. Blaine, in his contest with Cieveland in 1884, was beyond all doubt the man who made the campaign tour the national institution it is today. He was a speaker of great force and power more than that, he managed to direct

Harrison an Adroit Campaigner.

The Harrison-Cleveland contest in 1888 differed from the Cleveland contest of 1884 in that it was free of vituperation and abuse. It was conducted in a most dignified fashion on somil part in it, but flurrison delivered atmost daily speeches to visiting delegations at Indianapolis. Barrison was the victor in this compaign,

The Democrats nominated Cieveland third time to run against Harrison in 1802. The fight was earnestly consted along the lines of the previous one, and it will be remembered as one in which the party in power was defeated when the country was prosper-

Great Battle of 1896.

The great battle of 1800 between Me-Kinley and Bryan is still fresh in the minds of all. Bryan, the candidate of the Democrats and the National Silver party, made a campaign that astonished his opponents and established him as a popular idei of the people. It was an unexampled campaign, for he circled the country and delivered more speeches than had ever been at tempted by any candidate.

In his second battle with McKinley Bryan repeated his stumping performance, although his opponent bore himself with the same dignity and discretion that he exhibited in 1896. He gave occasional political deliverances. Bryan found he could still draw the people, although his addresses were of

Bryan's Last Effort.

When Roosevelt entered the contest with Parker in 1904, after filling the unexpired term of McKinley, it turned out to be an unusually quiet one, with Roosevelt successful. In the 1908 battle between Taft and Bryan the latter made a third great tour of the country in the hope of achieving sucspeeches at various places, but he attempted no such strenuous efforts as apparently delighted the "great com

The story of 1912, with Roosevelt, Wilson and Taft before the nation, scarcely needs repeating. The colonel drew immense audiences. His great personality had captivated the American people, and it is doubtful if even Bryan ever drew such crowds, son, with his great literary gifts and markable impression on the stump. Hughes has been stumping alone, but as the campaign progresses more prom on the stump to make votes for their

### **WOMEN TO REPLACE MEN** their devotion to Jackson made them accept him as their candidate. General IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

of the American people took intense Males of Military Age Will Be Urged to Enlist In New Recruiting Campaign.

> Women are to take the places of men in the industries of Canada, according to the latest dispatches from Ottawa. This step has been decided upon as a result of the latest recruit ing campaign in the Dominion, which is endeavoring to raise an additiona 100,000 recruits in order to bring its enlistments up to the half million quota promised to Great Britain. In order to facilitate the placing of woin the industries a labor census

will be taken in each military district.
The arrangements call for the emloyment of women in each case when it is found that they can do the work required of men, while the latter will be urged to callst if they come within prescribed age limit. Discharged soldiers, men physically unfit to serve and those who are considered to be performing more valuable service in would be able to do in the trenches

are to receive badges. Four hundred thousand men have already enlisted in Canada, and in order to stimulate further voluntary en listment an additional service board has been authorized. This new board will be under the direction of Sir Rob-

# **CANDIDATES BUSY** ON COLUMBUS DAY

Political Oratory on Anniversary of America's Discovery.

WILSON AT INDIANAPOLIS

Legal Holiday Will Be Observed In Many States on Four Hundred and Twenty-fourth Anniversary of Discovery of America-Civic Preparations to Honor Columbus.

Columbus day, Oct. 12, has been set uside so that Americans may pay tribute to the memory of the man who discovered this vast continent 424 years ago. This year, however, political candidates throughout the country will appropriate the day and make it an especlas occasion to present their various views and claims before the voters. In



STATUE OF COLUMBUS IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

all of the thirty-three states in which Columbus day is celebrated as a legal holiday political orators have announce ed their intention of addressing the people, and so campaigning will be the general feature of the holiday this

The city of Boston has probably gone further this year to prepare for a municipal celebration than any other. Mayor Curley and the committee of the Citizens' Public Celebration association have made elaborate ar-rangements for patriotic and memorial observances, and prominent men have been invited to speak. The protary ceremonies on Boston common; a mmemoration meeting, at which Mayor Curley will preside; an amateur athletic meet and a public band concert, with singing in which several nundred children and their elders will take part.

President Wilson to Speak

Similar arrangements for celebra tions have been made in many towns throughout the country. Prominent mong the celebrants will be the Italians, who annually pay marked trib-ute to their illustrious countryman.

President Wilson's part in the celebration will be a nonpolitical address to be delivered at Indianapolis, where "better highways" meeting is to be held in connection with the celebra tion of Indiana's centennial. the features of the combined centen nial-Columbus day celebration will be a monster parade. In the evening the president may address another meeting, upon which occasion he is ex-pected to deliver an important cam

Monuments to Discoverer Before the exposition at Chicago was nder way to 1803 the Italian societies of New York city had the Columbus shaft at the intersection of five thoroughfares in New York city ready for unveiling. It was unveiled in the presence of President Benjamin Harrison ind his cabinot on Oct. 12, 1802.

There is another statue of Columbus in Central park, New York city, a gift from Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts. Louis has one, the gift of Henry Shaw; the one in Boston was presented by Joseph Insigt; there is one in Sacramento, presented by D. O. Mills, and that in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, was given by the Italian residents of

Where He First Landed.

There is a monument to him on Wat-ling island, supposed to be the first place in the West Indies where he landed on his voyage of 1402. This monument was erected in 1801 by the New York Herald. One of the most stands in the City of Mexico. It is surmounted by a statue of Columbus. The whole work is that of the French

# W. M. GALDER, NEW YORK'S REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINEE, HAS SERVED TEN YEARS IN CONGRESS

Defeated Two Years Ago In Primary Contest For Nomination as United States Senator. He Has Pledge of Support From Robert Bacon, His Late Opponent

MONG his friends William M. Calder, who recently was nom-Insted for a seat in the United States senate by the Republicans of New York, is known as a "first class campaigner, a modest winner and

In his home town, Brooklyn, Mr. Calder is always sure of a intge per-sonal vote. But the personal popularity of the man who expects supmeans confined to Brooklyn, tends to every part of the state.

The nominee was born in South Brooklyn forty-seven years ago. At that time that part of the old city and young borough was almost a wilder But Mr. Calder's father deter mined to make South Brooklyn the The nominee was educated in the

public schools of Brooklyn and in Cooper institute. A wide range of reading supplemented the information he obtained in these institutions. He has been heard many times to say that the public school is among America's greatest blessings.

Begins Public Career.

Mr. Calder began his public career when he was appointed commissioner of buildings during the nonpartisan administration of the late Mayor Seth He served the city with Edelity and ability.

tion for United States senator against Senator Wadsworth and David Jayne Hill two years ago. In that campaign organization. Mr. Wadsworth was fortunate enough to command this sup-

Mr. Calder's own organization was a fragmentary collection of friends from every part of the state, personally devoted to him, but because of their lack of general cohesion unable to present a solid front during the progress of the fight. They did all that could possibly be done, and when the votes were counted it was found that the candidate had lost by about 5,000.

A Good Looser Too.

The outcome of this contest gave Mr family home, as his father before him | Calder an opportunity to display his had done. | sportsmanlike instincts. Stefore the judges of election had completed their count be had dispatched a note to Senator Wadsworth congratulating him on his nomination and pledging him his support. He redeemed this promise by filling all the speaking dates of the brilliant young statesman while Mr. Wadsworth was confined to his home through likess.
Mr. Calder said his opponent for the

nomination, Robert Bacon, had adopted precisely the course vaich be bimself followed after his defeat by tor Wadsworth.

"Mr. Bacon has assured me of h hearty and undivided support," said He refired from that office to make Mr. Calder. "This is exactly the course the race for congress from the Sixth I would have followed had he, instead



day go by without a tele-phone in your home? Why takes chances? The cost is trifling the service to you-priceless.,

you going to let another

Drop a card today to

### BASTIN TELEPHONE

COMPANY

and have a representative call and tell you how little it costs to have a' telephone in your. house.

Western Electric TELEPHONES

guarantee you best service)

### L. & N Train Schedule At Lancaster, ky. ARRIVE.

To Maysville, connecting at Richmon with L & N to Frankfort & Louisville; No 71: 8:35 a. m.

To Rowland & Stanford connecting at Rowland, L & N to all points South

No 28; 11:04 a. m. To Richmond, connecting with L& N to Irvine & Beattyville, Lexington & Cincinnati, Middlesboro & Knoxville.

No 70; 11:50 a. m. To Richmond, connecting with fast train to Cincinnati.

No 27; 2:09 p. m. To Louisville, connecting at Lebanon Junction to Elizabethtown & Bowling Green, and at Bardstown Junction to Bardstown & Springfield.

No 9; 8:42 p. m. To Stanford, connecting with fast train to Bristol & Atlanta

## A Neatly Engraved Visiting Card

Is THE proper thing for a lady or gentleman to present nowadays, when making

Come and see what a beautiful line of samples we have and get our prices for 50 of more.

CENTRAL RECORD



WILLIAM M. CALDER.

of myself, been the choice of the party

Well Fitted For Duties

It is contended by the friends of Mr

Calder that his ten years' service in

congress fits him for the higher duties in the upper house. The tradition which requires that a senatorial

"rookle" wait two years before mak-

ing his maiden speech, they point out will not apply to the probable new

senator from New York. He already

knows, they say, all or almost all that

is to be known about Washington and

its environments and is thoroughly

equipped for effective and immediate

Discussing his candidacy for th

United States senate, Mr. Calder mod

"The only thing that worries me it

friends to place me in the United States senate is an acute conscious-

ness of my own limitations. Some cit

izens regard a seat in the United States

Mr. Calder was asked if he thought

the method of electing United States

was likely to result in the intellectual

"Decidedly not," was his emphatic

"Lincoln said you could always trust

the people, and that is as true now as

when the martyred president gave ex-

pression to that sentiment. The peo-

sometimes betray the people, but the

senators by direct vote of the people

eterioration of that body.

senate as a personal perquisite.

for this nomination

service.

congressional district. He entered the lower house of the national legisla-ture in 1905, being elected the preced ing November. By his genial man ners, by the modest though confident way in which be approached his du-ties at Washington, Mr. Calder soon made substantial friends among mem bers of both parties and served on im-

In 1910 he was the only Republican to be elected to congress from Greater New York, and in 1912 he was the lone "delegation" of his party from the greater city. The following story, which is fully vouched for, illustrates how keenly the Brooklyn statesman enjoys a joke even at his own or his

party's expense: After the congress elected in 1910 was called into session Mr. Calder paid a visit to the White House. He was one of President Taft's intimate friends as well as his loyal political supporter. On the occasion of this vis it he approached the genial executive. extended his band and said;

He Was the "Delegation."

"Mr. President, I have come to preent the Republican delegation to the lower house from Greater New York." "I will be most happy to receive the delegation from Greater New York. Please ask the gentlemen to come in and be seated." responded Mr. Taft

have the honor to be it," said Mr. Cal-der. They both laughed heartly over

was to some extent because he was known as the state wide congress man that Mr. Calder managed to cultivate so large an acquaintance out-side of his own district. This ac-quaintance proved of the highest valto him when he sought the nomina-

in reality it is an asset belonging to all the people. To the man who occupie it an opportunity for service to his state and nation is given."

"All the delegation is here, and I rejoinder. "The people can always be trusted. If they make mistakes they have the power to correct them.

in your

Us That \$

CHARLES E. HUGHES AS A CAM- PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSING

this. In fact, in a measure, we detrenched, and, had it not been for the mand that he should do so. We de power of Jackson, Van Buren could

When you come to TOWN

be sure and put T HAT

pocket FOR US